

Environmental Protection Agency

Pt. 60, App. A-2, Meth. 3

0.280 = Molecular weight of N₂ or CO, divided by 100.

0.320 = Molecular weight of O₂ divided by 100.

0.440 = Molecular weight of CO₂ divided by 100.

12.2 Nitrogen, Carbon Monoxide Concentration. Determine the percentage of the

gas that is N₂ and CO by subtracting the sum of the percent CO₂ and percent O₂ from 100 percent.

12.3 Dry Molecular Weight. Use Equation 3-1 to calculate the dry molecular weight of the stack gas.

$$M_d = 0.440(\%CO_2) + 0.320(\%O_2) + 0.280(\%N_2 + \%CO) \quad \text{Eq. 3-1}$$

NOTE: The above Equation 3-1 does not consider the effect on calculated dry molecular weight of argon in the effluent gas. The concentration of argon, with a molecular weight of 39.9, in ambient air is about 0.9 percent. A negative error of approximately 0.4 percent is introduced. The tester may choose to include argon in the analysis using procedures subject to approval of the Administrator.

13.0 Method Performance [Reserved]

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 References

1. Altshuller, A.P. Storage of Gases and Vapors in Plastic Bags. International Journal of Air and Water Pollution. 6:75-81. 1963.

2. Conner, William D. and J.S. Nader. Air Sampling with Plastic Bags. Journal of the American Industrial Hygiene Association. 25:291-297. 1964.

3. Burrell Manual for Gas Analysts, Seventh edition. Burrell Corporation, 2223 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA. 15219. 1951.

4. Mitchell, W.J. and M.R. Midgett. Field Reliability of the Orsat Analyzer. Journal of Air Pollution Control Association. 26:491-495. May 1976.

5. Shigehara, R.T., R.M. Neulicht, and W.S. Smith. Validating Orsat Analysis Data from Fossil Fuel-Fired Units. Stack Sampling News. 4(2):21-26. August 1976.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

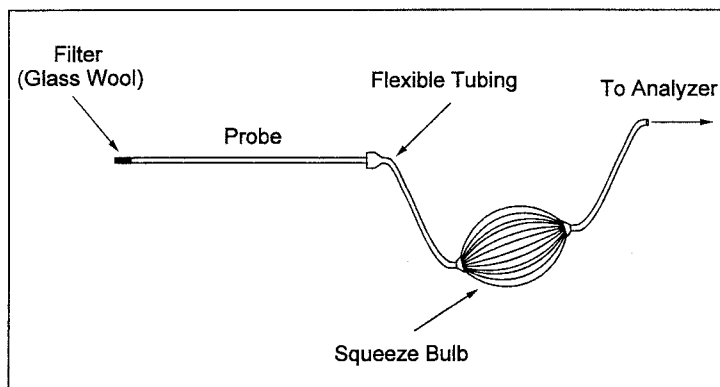


Figure 3-1. Grab-Sampling Train.

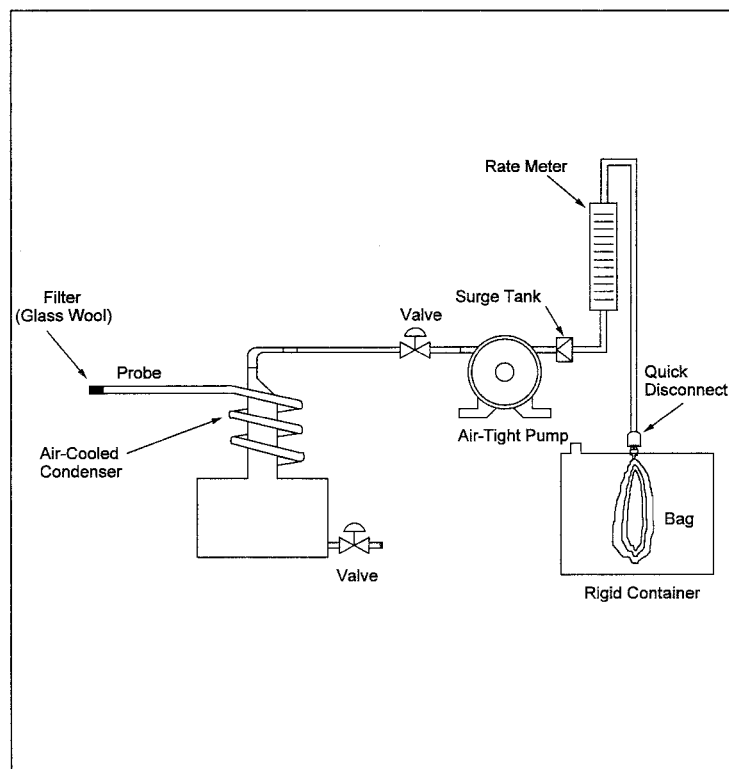


Figure 3-2. Integrated Gas-Sampling Train.

Time	Traverse point	Q (liter/min)	% Deviation ^a
Average			

^a % Dev. = $[(Q - Q_{avg})/Q_{avg}] \times 100$ (Must be $\leq \pm 10\%$)

Figure 3-3. Sampling Rate Data

METHOD 3A—DETERMINATION OF OXYGEN AND CARBON DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES (INSTRUMENTAL ANALYZER PROCEDURE)

1. Applicability and Principle

1.1 Applicability. This method is applicable to the determination of oxygen (O₂) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentrations in emissions from stationary sources only when specified within the regulations.

1.2 Principle. A sample is continuously extracted from the effluent stream; a portion of the sample stream is conveyed to an instrumental analyzer(s) for determination of O₂ and CO₂ concentration(s). Performance specifications and test procedures are provided to ensure reliable data.

2. Range and Sensitivity